NEW YORK HERALD.

ton crop of the United States. It has been found e magnitude of the crop has generally cor led with the date at which the plants produce

responded with the date at which the plants produce their first blooms in spring, and the advent of frost in autumn. It is clear that the blooms or bicsooms might appear in Louisiana and Florida several weeks in Carolina or the upper

it has been ascertained that, taking the average pe-

riod at which blooms usually appear, it extends from the last week in May to the 15th of June; hence

the nearer the blooming approaches the one or the other of these periods, in connection with early or late frest, will be the yield of the crop. Early blooms and late frosts produce large crops. Late

coms and early frost, on the contrary, produce short

crops, or such is the theory. The growth of one year's crop is concluded in the statistics up to the

lst September of the following year. Hence an early frost in 1852 would appear in the statistics of 1853. In examining a table extending over a pe-riod of nineteen years, we find the earliest notice of

a killing frost on the 7th of October, 1838, when the crop was only 1,350,100 bales. The latest date at which it appeared was on the 10th December, 1848, when the crop was 2,000,000 to 2,100,000. In 1851

no frost occurred until after the full maturity of the

plant to injure it, when the crop was 2,355,000. For

the nineteen years we find an average occurrence of

frost to be during the last week in October and the

first few days of November. These observations have been drawn out by the reports of frost having pretty generally occurred in the cotton region of the South—if we except Lousians.

and probably South Alabama-on the 7th, 6th and

9th inst., at Columbia, and near Charleston, in South

Carolina, and at Macon, Georgia, &c., which is the earliest period on record since Oct. 7, 1838. Though

its advent is thus early, and must inflict considerable

injury, we must still recollect that there was more

planted, and that the weather in the late midsum-

mer was more favorable, and that the season has

been good for gathering the yield. The crop grown

last year (1854) was a small one, amounting to 2,847,339 bales, against 2,930,027 in 1853, and 3,262,582 bales in 1852. Hence we have every rea-

son to suppose, frost or no frost, that the growth of

the present year (1855) must exceed that of 1854,

and which has been variously estimated at from 3,200,000 a 3,500,000 bales. There is no doubt but

the occurrence of the late early frost may cut off, to

some extent, what is called the top growth of the

plants in considerable portions of the cotton region,

and hence the circumstance has imparted more tone

to the market here and at the Southern ports, irre-

spective of the European news.

Chase, the republican or fusion candidate for

Governor of Ohio, has a majority of 20,000 in sixty-

Qur Minister at Paris and the Administration—the Te Deum Difficulty.

We published yesterday a report from Wash-

ington that Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris,

would probably be recalled, unless he could

satisfactorily explain his attendance at the

Te Deum, at Notre Dame, in honer of the fall

of Sebastopol; that Marcy has long wished for

a pretext for superseding him, and that it is

supposed this will be sufficient. By a singular

coincidence, simultaneously with this report

we received the letter from one of our intelli-

gent correspondents which we publish to-day;

and as the testimony of a dispassionate witness

in behalf of Mr. Mason as a reliable and capa-

ble diplomat, we deem it worthy at this strange

conjuncture of events, of some special atten-

It may be that the administration has been

somewhat disturbed by the attendance of Mr.

Mason at that Te Deum; indeed, it must be so,

from the article in the Washington Union, to

which we adverted the other day; but what

can be the motive of Marcy for the recall of

Mason upon this pretext, or upon any other, it

is not so easy to divine. We can only account

for it from a desire to make an opening abroad

for Mr. Horatio Seymour, or some other de-

mocratic leader believed to be standing more

directly in the way of our Premier than Mr.

Mason. We have no doubt that to a conside-

ration of this kind the country is indebted for

the retention of Mr. Buchanan at London till

the spring. There he will be more out of the

way of Marcy's manœuvres for the democratic

nomination, while the presence of the great

Pennsylvania candidate here would interfere

Possibly the broad hint of the Cabinet organ

concerning Mr. Mason and the Te Deum, was

rather intended as a proof of the innocence and

the rigid neutrality of Mr. Pierce on this Eu-

ropean war than as an indication of the recall

of our Minister at Paris. It does not appear

that Judge Mason has asked to be relieved : but

it does appear, as we are gratified to state, that

his late sickness has not in the least degree

affected his capacities for the full discharge of

his official duties. Our correspondent testifies

to the ability with which he managed the set-

tlement of the personal imbroglio between

Louis Napoleon and Mr. Soulé, our late Minis-

ter to Spain, and the entangled case of

the French Consul Dillon at San Francisco.

We might also advert to the well-timed efforts

of our Minister to France to sustain the com-

mercial rights of neutrals pending this Russian

war, and to the general prudence which he has

exhibited in avoiding the filibustering red re-

publican programme of the Kitchen Cabinet,

notwithstanding he was entrapped by the

special emissaries of the administration into

But it may be that for this very prudence in

avoiding any unnecessary filibustering quarrel

with the French imperial government, that Mr.

Mason has become distasteful to the Kitchen

bureau at Washington. Our readers will re-

member that the original diplomatic chart of

Mr. Pierce's administration for Paris, as drawn

up by Mr. Dudley Mann, was a policy of the in-

tensest red republicanism, and that the ridicu-

lous circulars of Marcy, prescribing his linsey-

woolsey republican court costume for our Min

isters and Consuls abroad, was but the opening

of Mr. Mann's revolutionary outline. Those

circulars have fallen into disrepute-the whole

of that radical programme seems to have col-

lapsed with the Ostend Convention; but still

it may be that the conservative and common

sense policy of our Minister at Paris is dis-

pleasing to the Kitchen Cabinet, and that they

have a more pliable man in their eye to take

Meantime, the Cabinet organ having called

for an explanation from our Minister at Paris

concerning his attendance at the Te Deum

aforesaid, we must await his reply before we

can finally pronounce upon this question of his

recall. It is a small affair, to be sure; but we

must remember that the spoils of the adminis-

tration are well nigh exhausted, and that our

democratic place hunters still infest the White

House by night and by day. Let Mr. Mason

prepare himself accordingly for a confession of

the curiosity which carried him to Notre Dame,

and for a humble apology, or proceed at once

to pack up his trunk for a speedy return from

the gaieties of Paris to the solitudes of the

his place.

l Old Dominion.

the Cuban manifesto of Aix la Chapelle.

with such movements very materially.

if we except Lousiana, Texas and Flerida,

their appearance in Carolina or the upper ns of the cotton region. By close observation

JAMES GORDON SENNE

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

p part of Great Britam, or include parties of the moore include parties of CORRESPONDENCE, containing import value of the world—if used will be in man, whiched from may quarter of the world—if used will be in man, whiched from Eg- UUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND PAGE ARE ALL LETTERS AND PAGE ARE THE PAGE AND PAGE AND

ADDRESS TO S.

WO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications to return these rejected.

JOH PRINTING executed with neatness, cheaper ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS TIMS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Pizarro-To Paris MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Miss Pring-Bir Van

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-King OF THE COM BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Still WATER

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-LAVATER-1500 RE-MIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway-DRAMATIC READING

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway. SUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Bro

APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway-THE HIBERNIA, ST MRS. THE ALLEGHANIANS, AND THE DEGRAMA OF THE BATTLE

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway-PROF. MACALLES Sew York, Saturday, October 13, 1855.

From Washington we learn that no messenger has been sent to Denmark, but that instructions have been sent to Mr. Belmont to postpone the action of this government in regard to the Sound dues for two years, in order that Denmark may be enabled to extricate herself from the difficulties with which she is at present surrounded. It is said that a des perate effort will be made to induce Mr. Marcy to pay the capitalists who hold Santa Anna's assignnts the sum due them out of the three millions due Mexico on the Mesilla purchase.

Again the Grand Jury have presented the public with another batch of indictments against a few more of the city officials for malfeasance in office. Judge Stuart, Justice Connolly, and policeman Mulholland, of the Tenth ward, are among the number who have now come under the displeasure of the Grand Inquest. The first named of these officials is indicted for discharging a prisoner from the Tombs who had been fully committed for trial on sharge of grand larceny. Justice Connolly is indicted for not entertaining a complaint for assault and pattery, (instead of so doing he held the party to bail for future good behavior.) The police officer in question is charged in the indictment with taking moneys from parties arrested for burglary, given to him for his trouble in procuring the requisite bail for these prisoners. The receipt of this present without the sanction or permission of the Mayor, stituted the misdemeanor. Justice Connolly gave bail in the sum of \$500 last evening to answer the charge preferred against him. Bench warrants for arrest were issued in all of the above cases.

The trial of Wagner, charged with violating the neutrality laws by enlisting a man named Cook for service in the Crimea, was commenced vesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Inrsoll. This is the first case tried for this offend gersoll. This is the first case tried for this in this city, and is a looked to with great interest There is a great array of counsel engaged for the defence-Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Attorney General; ex-Judge Beebe, Mr. Carpentier and Mr. Fullerton, and Mr. Charles Edwards was in court watching the proceedings, as standing counsel of the British Conlate in this city. The District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, appeared for the prosecution. The report

will be found in another column.

Nothing of any moment was done last night in the Board of Councilmen. The evening was taken up by the third reading of bills. The only point made last night was accusing the Board of Alder men of want of courtesy, in refusing to confer with an appropriation for the Norfolk sufferers.

Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher lectured in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening before an audience of fifteen hundred people, on the Life and Character of John Phillpot Curran. He portrayed, with great force, the early struggles of Curran, from the moment he left his native town of Newmarke in Cork; his career at the bar; his professional tri-amphs, and his senatorial services, concluding with a pathetic description of his appearance on the night when the independence of his country was voted away by the Act of Union. Mr. Meagher was loudly cheered at various points of his discourse.

In the United States District Court at Philadelphia, Judge Kane vesterday delivered an opinion adversely to the petition of Jane Johnson to quash the writ of babeas corpus in the case of Passmor Williamson, pronouncing her to have no status in court and that the records of the court could not be opened for a stranger. We give the decision of Judge K. in another part of our paper.

The letters from our Paris correspondents, and the extracts from European journals, given in our paper this morning, contain much information, and will prove interesting to the general reader.

Interesting letters from a correspondent in the camp of the liberating army of Mexico, giving a full statement of the condition of things near Mata moros, are given in our paper to-day.

From Norfolk and Portsmouth we have news of the most cheering character. At our last accounts the fever had almost entirely disappeared; the weather was of a fine, bracing character, and business men were once more rousing themselves to activity.

The speech of Wm. H. Seward at the republican ratification meeting in Albany last evening, occupied two hours. In the course of his remarks he formally dissolved the whig party, stating that it was broken down, and proclaimed himself a republican. His speech is stated to have been dry and argumentative, and to have called forth but little applause.

A powder mill at Gorham, Me., owned by New hall & Co., of Boston, took fire yesterday morning and blew up, killing seven men and wounding seve. ral others. The mill had been very actively run for some time, past both night and day.

The market for flour was again heavy yesterday, and closed at a decline for common and medium grades of 12½ cents per barrel. Wheat was dull, and prices unsettled. There was a good show of les, both white and red, on 'Change, but buyers mostly stood aloof, being unwilling to meet holder at the prices asked. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers varied in some cases as much as 10c. a 15c. per bushel. A lot of Delaware red sold at \$1 95. Sound red was nominal, at about \$1 80 a \$1 95, and white at \$2 16. Corn was firm, with free sales, at 94c. from store, and 954c. affoat Rye again advanced. Sales on the spot were made at \$1 40, and 20,000 bushels to arrive in November at \$1 45. Chicago oats sold at 48c. Pork advanced to \$23 50 a 124 for mess. A cargo of 3,200 bags Rio coffee, per Gambia, was sold on private terms. There was rather more tone in the sugar market, Preights opened easier for grain in the forenoonwith free engagements, but they again rallied and ed firmer in the afternoon. The sales of cotton sched about 700 a 800 bales, while prices were steady and unchanged.

Tables of statistics have been carefully kept for a number of years, by dealers in the trade, sh the influence of the weather on the yield of the cutmportant Position of France in Europe-Re-establishment of the Policy and Dy-nasty of the Great Napoleon. Our advices by the steamer Canada, in re

ference to the attitude of affairs in France and Europe, are of the most important character. Perhaps the most interesting political problem of this or any other age is now being solved in the re-establishment of the Napoleonic dy nasty. Its rise, near the close of the last century, in the person of the great Emperor the combination of all the Powers to obliterate it from the face of Europe; its fall; its proscription at Vienna; the death of its founder the poverty and disgrace of his heirs; their imprisonment; their resort to the United States as an asylum; the republican revolutions of 1848; the election of Louis Napoleon on the principles of democracy, to the Presi dency of the French Republic ; the coup d'état the restoration of the Empire and the Bonaparte dynasty; their prempt recognition by every sovereign in Enrope, except the Emperor Nicholas; the alliance with England the war ; the signal exaltation of France ; the debasement of England; the position of Rome of Naples, of Spain, of Austria and Turkeyall these wonderful events and signs, chiefly the production of the last three years, presen a problem for solution of the most startling and interesting character. That they look to the single point of the re-establishment of the Napoleonic dynasty, on something of the grand and comprehensive scale of its great originator-to the extension of its power beyond the limits of France-to Spain-to Rome-to Italy-to portions of the Austrian, Russian and Turkish empires and, perhaps, to a family alliance with England, as the seal of the nev dispensation, few careful and thoughtful ob servers will question. It will be borne in mind that Prince Napo

leon Bonaparte, the son of Prince Jeromeyoung man about thirty-three years of agethe heir presumptive to the throne of France In the event of a failure of male issue of the present Emperor, on his death young Napoleon, under the Gallic law, will assume the imperial robes of state. His marriage to the eldest daughter of the Queen of England-Victoria Adalaide-an event by no means improbable, and, indeed, most in harmony with the present attitude of political affairs in the two countries-in the possible contingency of the death of the reigning sovereigns-would be a union of the crowns of England and France in the persons of Na poleon IV. and Victoria II. This is one phase of political affairs; and although it is buried in the future and may never be realised, it is entitled to weight in explaining the remarkable amity and concord now subsisting between the two governments. It would fortify the titles of the present incumbent of the French throne England could certainly contribute to its strength and respectability; and although their systems are widely different, it is probable they would, in time, so far assimilate as to assure a cordial co-operation in all matters re lating to international politics. The advantage of such an arrangement, at all events, to France would be most signal-for the Napo leons thus sustained might defy the world. The grand object sought by the great Napoleon, and which made him act solely on the defensive up to the peace of Tilsit-an alliance with England, with a view of fixing his dynasty in the public statutes of Europe-in the event of the marriage alluded to, will have been fully accomplished by his illustrious nephew.

Thus we have an interesting episode it the movements of the present Emperor. His purpose is to fortify his dynastic titles--to strengthen the doubtful tenure of his political estates. In this work he first effected a breach between the ancient enemies of his house-becon the parties to the Congress of of 1815, who made his family outlaws in Europe and who specifically covenanted never to recognize the dynastic titles of the Bonapartes. He withdrew England, the controlling naval Power of that Congress and of the world-the acknowledged mistress of the seas; and in effecting this great diplomatic triumph, he utterly paralyzed the arms of the Austrian and Prussian monarchs, and placed Naples, Rome and Spain at his feet. This is shown in the position he previously occupied in the government of the Pope, and his very re ception into the family of sovereigns. regard to the latter event, it will be remembered that the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, immediately after his assumption of the imperial estates, consulted together upon the question of the acknowledgment of his govern ment. They agreed upon receiving it into the family of States, but expressly determined not to recognize the dynastic title of Napoleon III. First, they had covenanted at Vienna in 1815 not to do so; secondly, there never had been even a colorable Napoleon II. In accordance with this understanding, the three sovereigns determined to despatch envoys to Paris to carry out their conclusions. After wards, without consulting Nicholas, the other two authorized their ambassadors to acknow

ledge the full estates of the new Emperor. This bit of history, in connection with the present position of affairs, and the evident design of Louis Napoleon to extend the influence of his family in Europe, and to fix forever his dynastic titles to the empire, has a remarkable significance. It explains to a great extent the object of the war with Russia, and throws upon us a flood of light with respect to its probable duration. That it will be continued, now that success has crowned the allied arms in the Crimea, so long as the confusion of Europe can be made advantageous to the Franch de nasty: that it will end when that dynasty haeffected its objects in Spain, in Italy, in Rome and in Turkey, we hold to be certain. In this view of the great contest in the East, with which should be considered the chronic policy of the British government in connection with the growing naval power of Russia in the Black Sea, we are able to comprehend the reasons which have urged the Cabinets of London and Paris, at such immense sacrifices, to undertake to cripple and paralyse the Russian

Empire. What Napoleon wants is the re-establishmen of the Bonaparte dynasty, its extension into Italy, Rome and Spain; what England wanted (for her purposes are accomplished) was the destruction of the Russian navy in the Black Sea, and a substantial guarantee that the Muscovite shall never become her commercial rival upon the ocean. It was manifest that as Russia should sink, France would rise. The former was the soul of the lengue that overturned the empire of the great Napoleon. It is the only throne in the world firmly established against | such a man as Doctor Kane.

the vicissitudes of revolutions, about which there are no questions of title-no rival claimants; it was, therefore, more likely to resist the Bonaparte movement and to be feared by Louis Napoleon, than any other. Thus the bumbling of the Russian dynasty was regarded as the only means of building up that of

France. There is a certain measure of consistency in all great and successful enterprises. Both the elder and the junior Napoleon rode into power years ago, on account of its illegitimacy, it involved the country in a measureless debt and a long and frightful war; that have compelled even the Asistic ruler of all the Russias to coalesce with the middling and the lower orders, and confer the chief places in his Cabinet upon persons of those classes, in order to defend his government against the aristocracy of the Empire-we repeat, that the curious reader will not fail to attribute these wonderful events to the influence of the institutions of the United States. All these changes, it will be remembered, have taken place since the establishment of the American government. If they are coincidences, they are certainly very remarkable; for every step that has been taken by the rulers of the Old World has been in the direction of the institutions of the New The present dynasty of France is an authorita tive recognition of the doctrines of popular rights-doctrines now almost universally acquiesced in in Europe, even in palpable viola tion of the statutes of the Congress of Vienna of 1815, which were declared to be the "unalterable law" of the States represented in that

ody.

The emigration to the United States, and the intimate manner, through that agency, in which we have become linked to the Old World, by its reactive influence, is enough of itself ultimately to effect a complete revolution in Eu

rope.
Thus we have a view of the interest which the governing classes on the other side have in destroying the federal Union. It is their only remedy. They cannot stop the work by proscribing persons. They cannot localize or individualize the principle that is warring upon the tenures of absolute power. Newspa pers may be interdicted, personal restraints may be imposed, the public voice may be suppressed; but there is no power to prevent men from thinking or ideas from circulating. There may be aristocracy in government; but there will ever be democracy in thought.

We have thus, then, to fight in the coming Presidential election the combined aristocracy of Europe and the combined abolitionists of our own country.

Arctic Exploring Expeditions.

The return of Dr. Kane and his party, safe naturally leads the mind to dwell upon the general subject of Arctic discovery. Three hundred years ago the problem which so many Englishmen lost their lives in endeavoring to solve was the discovery of a passage to China. It was in searching for this passage, as every one knows, that Hudson sailed up the river which bears his name, and that Baffin explored the bay by which he is remembered; a list of gallant names, beginning with Willoughby and stretching down to Foxe and Smith, proves how many there were in that day who were ready to sacrifice their lives in the cause of discove ry. After the colonization of America, and especially after Lasalle's voyages on the Mis sissippi had proved that no passage existed through which a ship might sail to China, exploring expeditions were diverted into a different channel. During the eighteenth century no one made a distinct attempt to sail to the northward of the continent. Towards its close, Captain Vaucouver's voyage in the Pacific, and his discoveries in what is now Russian America, once more stimulated public curiosity. As before, Great Britain took the lead. One of the first expeditions which sailed with the definite object of passing to the northward of America was commanded by the great man whose bones have long since bleached under the Arctic snows-John Franklin. Then followed others of scarcely less note-Ross, Parry, Lyon, Back, Crozier. In 1839, the existence of a Northwest passage was abundantly proved by the journey of Dease and Simpson, who walked from the point reached by Ross on the one side to that reached by Parry on the other. But science was not satisfied nor the explorers tired. Again sailed Sir John Franklin, on his great, last journey, in May 1845. From that time to this, every expedition that has sailed to the northwest has had for its chief object the rescue of Franklin and his companions. Accidentally, the operation performed by Dease and Simpson in 1839 was repeated in 1851 by McClure, and this time, the British government was very glad to put an end to the voyages of discovery by acknowledging that the problem was solved and the reward won. But the chief thing in view both in the Batish and American expeditions which have sailed since the year 1848, has been to find some trace of the first of Arctic navigators. Three expeditions have sailed from the

United States-the first, the Grinnell expedition, under Lieut, De Haven, which sailed in May 1850, and returned unsuccessful; the second. Dr. Kane's expedition in the Advance and the third, the expedition sent for his rescuin the Release and Active under Lieut, Hartstein. The last expedition of Kane has led to valuable discoveries in science. The United States may now claim the honor of having first sent a ship to discover the great open sea near the Pole, as they have the honor of having given birth to the men who first dis overed the Southern Continent. What use these discoveries may hereafter prove to be, no one can yet conjecture; but, as they have cost so little, one cannot but rejoice that they have been brought to light. Science may possibly derive some benefit from the curious meteoro logical and geographical observations made by Dr. Kane. It is well to know that the north coast of Greenland has been mapped, and the coasts of Smith Sound surveyed. In other points of view, the researches of these bold men into the gloom of the Polar night may not prove wholly devoid of profit.

At the same time, no prudent man will refrain from reflecting how different our feelings would have been if Dr. Kane had shared the fate of Sir John Franklin, and his family and friends and our own impulses had now been calling upon us to send more expeditions in search of him. And how little was wanting but this was the case! It is quite doubt ful whether the population of the United States is sufficiently dense, or good men plenty enough, to encourage expeditions to the North Pole in search of Greenland icebergs or Polar seas, if they are to cost every now and then

THE MAYOR AND THE JOSEPH WALKER-A FLASH IN THE PAN.—There never has been a more unfair or absurd proceeding, even on the part of our Roard of Aldermen, than the action of the majority with reference to the raising of the ship Joseph Walker.

The circumstances are yet fresh in the public mind. The ship was sunk, with a cargo on board, at her dock, near one of the most populous districts of the city. It was represented to the Mayor that there was danger of a pestilence if the wreck and the partially decomposed cargo were not removed. He took the initiative steps in the matter-wrote to several contractors to ascertain the probable cost of the removal, and summoned the Board of Health. The Board ratified the contract which had been arranged between the Mayor and Mr. Walter R. Jones, and payments to the amount of \$7,500 were made on account of the work after it had been commenced.

In this action the Mayor was justified by the laws of the State, and his conduct was endorsed by the Board of Health. The conviction is irresistible that he acted from what he considered to be the best interests of the city and the preservation of the public health.

At this time the Board of Aldermen was

equally divided in its political complexion, but soon after the Alderman of the Nineteenth ward-Mr. Herrick-went over to the whig side. He had been mortally offended by the refusal of the Mayor to appoint a pet of the Alderman's as Captain of Police. The Alderman's influence in his ward was almost ruined, and he joined the Mayor's opponents, led by the Alderman of the Seventeenth ward-Mr. Ely-who may be Mayor himself some fine day. A desperate onslaught was made upon Mayor Wood-he was charged with corruption, with making a job for his friends and sharing in the spoils, and an organized attempt wasset on foot to ruin him with the people. A special committee was appointed to investigate the affair, and after a long interval they have made a report, signed by two of their number. This report has already been given to our readers. Its salient point is that the Mayor acted illegally in initiating the proceedings for the removal of the ship, but no charges are made against him. He stands to-day unimpeached, even by his enemies, who could find nothing to report against him. The report is very carefully drawn up, and endeavors to show that the contract was illegal. It says nothing about the State law which gives the Mayor the power to remove nuisances which endanger the public health, and although it states clearly that one contractor was found who would do the work at a less price than that promised to Mr Jones, it carefully omits another fact, that this contractor made it a condition that the city should guarantee to him the ship and cargo, unincumbered. The city could not do this, because when the vessel is raised she becomes the property of the underwriters, and the contractor has only a claim for salvage. In conclusion, the committee report a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to commence a suit for the recovery of the moneys already payed on this contract. This is absurd in the extreme. No such suit could be entertained; and if the resolution should be adopted the city will only have the satisfaction of pay

ing a bill of costs. So much for the report, on its own merits. But the individual action of the committee will receive universal condemnation. The report is signed by the Aldermen of the Seventeenth and Ninth wards-Messrs. Ely and Voorhis. But the third member of the committee-the Alderman of the Twentyfirst ward, Mr. Varian-protested against its reception, on the ground that he had no time to read it. His protest was overslaughed, and the report is now put forth in an unfair manmany grave suspicions, and some positive charges, intimating that its members are guilty of the misdemeanors which they have failed to prove against the Mayor,

While all these things are going on, the wheels of reform are stopped, and the city is disgraced before the country and the world. Instead of a wise, prudent, practical government, the legislative branch is made up of a set of politicians who are eagerly scrambling for the spoils of office, laboring earnestly to defeat the efforts of the Executive to cause a thorough reform in all the departments, quarreling about petty contracts, while thousands are being wasted on political partisans, and occupying the public time with such investigations as that to which we have alluded

Such is briefly the state of things at the City Hall. The Mayor is almost powerless to do good, the coming election engrosses the attention of the Aldermen, and the public business is niterly neglected or grossly mismanaged.

W. H. SEWARD IN THE FIELD,-When W. H. Seward takes the stump there must be something in the wind. Heretofore he has been the invisible arch-agitator, never seen anywhere, but working everywhere, through the agencies of his big and "little villains," runners, tidewaiters and pipe layers. Like the old rat in the fable, his policy has been to keep out of harm's way. But the present agitation has unearthed him, and he turned up in propria persona at the Albany black republican ratification last night, and made a speech on the occasion. We have a brief report of it, indicating that it is but the repetition of the old story, modified for the exigencies of the daya sophomore speech, not a spontaneous stump speech, fresh from the heart and the lips of th orator, like that of Gen. Nye, but a deliberate and carefully studied speech, adroitly avoiding the full exhibition of the cloven hoof, but insidiously instilling the elements of sedition and discord from beginning to end. Perhaps no public man in the United States can speak so ong without saying anything as W. H. Seward; and yet in his vague abstractions and sophistries his partisans find all the essentials to them of wisdom and profundity.

We learn that this Albany speech of Master Seward, like the President's message, was in print at head-quarters before its delivery. We await its production for the further enlightenment of our readers upon such special peculiarities as may be worthy of general attention. Of one thing we may be assured-that when the arch agitator takes the field his stakes are directly involved in the contest and there is some doubt of the result.

At the Criminal Court, St. Louis, on the 28th ult. Pratf Mediet was indicted, and held in \$2,000 bail, for challeng-ing a gentleman of that city to fight a duel.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Common Phass—Part 1.—Nos. 1188, 1208, 1212, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1229 to 1257. Part 2.—1109, 1202, 1208, 1014, 1210 to 1223, 708, 1028, 1029, 1112, 1098, 1224.

The other courts, motions and decisions.

THE LATEST NEWS:

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Prom Washington.
THE SOUND DUES NEW YORK CAPITALISTS AND THE THREE MILLIONS DUE MEXICO, ETC. THE THREE MILLIONS DUE MEXICO, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Get. 12, 1835.

There are at present various opinions affect as to what

the Sound dues. I have it from high authority that this government has not sent out a messenger to Denmark, but that instructions have been sent to Mr. Belmont to postpone time for two years, in order to give Denmark an opportunity to extricate herself from difficulties that Another delegation from New York arrived here to-flay, among whom are Mesers. Aspinwall and Barlow.

Prince John is expected this evening.

There will be a desperate effort made, I understand, to

persuade Marcy to pay money to those who hold Santa.

Anna's assignments, which includes a number of New
Yorkers. The fresident has ordered the name of Capt. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, to be dropped from he United States army from the 8th inst.

Mass Republican Meeting at Albany. SPEECHES BY WM. H. SEWARD AND GEN. NYE.

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ALBANY, October 12, 1855.

The republican mass meeting at the Capitol called out
a gathering of about five hundred people.

Wm. H. Seward addressed the meeting for two hours.
He alluded first to the foundation principle of our government, the equality of all men, and then to the existence of a priviledged class that threatened to degrade
our republic to an aristocracy. That privileged class, he
add, was the shaveholders, established upon a special our republic to in arisacray. Interpretage class, no said, was the slavenders, established upon a special foundation, with special guarantees and growing stronger continually. The Freddent he styled the deputy of this class. He traced the aggressions of the slave power and the continued concessions of the North up to the crowning acts—the fugitive slave bill and the Kansas act. He concluded by denouncing the American party as proscriptive and opposed to the principle of universal equality. The softs and hards he gave a passing notice, and declared the whig party a thing of the past, and that the republican party was established upon the valuable, permanent element of the other parties. He was not certain that they could carry the contraint of the country certain that they could carry the coming election, neither was he sarguine that the objects of the republican party would be accomplished during his own lifetime. He said nothing concerning the election of Chase in Ohio, neither did he advance any opinion upon the prohibitory liquor law, or any other whig measure of the rulers in this State. His speech was too dry and argumentative for he audience, as was evidenced by a want of applause.

publican platform.

A series of resolutions, re-affirming the Syracuse plat. form and endorsing the nominations made there, were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The State Elections

He was followed by General Nye in support of the re-

PHILDELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1865.

The following additional democratic majorities have been ascertained:—Lehigh county, 898; Carbon county, 400; Monroe county, 1,200; Northampton county, 1,300. OHIO.

CINCINNATI, October 12, 1855. In 66 counties heard from Chase has a majority of 20,000. To the Legislature, as far as heard from, there

are 25 republican Senators and 60 republican Representatives elected, and 5 democratic Senators and 19 democratic Representatives. The New Hampshire Legislature. CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 12, 1855.

Lieut. Governor Fletcher received the oath of office to-

day, and took his seat as President of the Senate. C. H. hapman, of Ludlow, was chosen Secretary. Mr. Powers, of Woodstock, has introduced into the House a bill in amendment of the present Liquor law, which is said to be the most stringent yet framed. Doubts are expressed

Powdermill Explosion—Seven Persons Killed and others wounded.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 12, 1855.

The powdermill at Gorham took fire this morning at killing seven men and wound-

ten o'clock, and blew up, killing seven men and wound-ing several others. The fire took in the pressmill, which was blown to atoms. The mill was formerly owned by Oliver Whipple, of Lowell, Massachusetts, whose brother and son are among the killed. The present owners are G. G. Newhall & Co., of Boston. The names of the killed, as for as ascertained, are Franklin Hawkes, of Windham, George Whipple, James Whipple, Samuel Phinney, and John Sweet. The mill has been very actively employed for some time, running night and day

Illinois State Pair. CIIICAGO, October 12, 1855. It is estimated that 20,000 people visited the fair grounds yesterday. This afternoon a series of resoluning all Georgia currency, and passed by acclamation. Senator Douglass is now making

a speech. The fair closes to-morrow.

The Suspected Murder at New Haven. The colored man, Randolph, arrested on suspicion of

the murder of his wife, was carried to prison this morn-ing to look upon her mutilated remains. He showed some emotion, but soon recovered himself. He denies all knowledge of the crime, and says that her brother had

threatened to take her life because she did not invite him to her wedding. Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12, 1856. A portion of the emigrant train which left Erie last night was thrown off the track near Kingsville, in con-sequence of disarrangement of the switch. Three cars were thrown off, and three or four persons badly hurt.

The America Outward Bound. HALIPAX, Oct. 12, 1855.

The steamship America arrived here from three o'clock, and sailed again for Liverpool at half-past four o'clock this morning.

Markets.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 12, 1955.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State fives, 84; Reading 473.; Leng Island, 13%; Morris Canal 1434; Pennsylvani Railroad, 85%.

New Ourzans, Oct. 10, 1855.

The Canada's news was received to day and published in the evening editions of the associated press. Her advices depressed the cotton market, and weakened the prices. Sales to day 2,500 hales, at easier but not quotably lower prices. Flour dull and held at \$8 75, without buyers. Wheat

MINROPOLITAN THEATRE-M'LLE RACREL-"Polyeucte"

was played last evening for the second time, and M'lle Pacuel completed the sixth week of her first engagement in New York. M. Raphael Felix made his début in the part of l'olyenere, and was quite successful. His resding was correct and scholar-like, his bearing graceful and dignified, and his action full of empressement. We have already noticed M'lle Rachel's Pauline. M'lle Ra chel gave the Marseillais after the tragedy, much to the delight of the very large and appreciative audience. On Menday she will take her benefit and play Jeanne d' Arc. She will not every night next week, and on faturday afternoon. Wile Rachel will appear at the Boston theare on Tuesday, 25d inst., in " Horace."

LADRICH KNICKER AT THE OPERA .-- On Thursday Emmics Exquiriments at the Organ.—On Thursday, evening, during the performance of Mr. Bristow's new opera, "Fip Van Winkle," at Niblo's Garden, the attention of a part of the audience was sometimes diverted from the stage to the parquotic, where sat Washington Irving, the illustrious author of the legend upon which the play is founded. Mr. Irving was highly delighted with the opera and the artists, and after the fall of the curtain he went upon the stage. Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bristow, and the other artists, were presented to him, and were highly complimented. Mr. Brough was the cicerone of Mr. Irving to those mysterious gives behind the scenes, and the reteran artist and

regions behind the scenes, and the veteran artist and manager performed his pleasing duty with that gentle-manly case for which he is so eminently distinguished.

Board of Councilmen.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at their chambers resterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Fresderf, D. D. Conover, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. This was the evening for the third reading of bills. None of importance were acted upon. ietitions were next in order, but none worth noticing were handed in.

Councilman Heaty offered a resolution asking for an appropriation of a blank sum of money, for the proper ce, bebration of Evacuation day. This was referred to Committee of the Whole.

The reports of committees were next in order, all of which, as soon as presented, were referred to Committee of the Whole.

of the Whole.

A report from the Committee of Conference, appointed some time ago to confer with the Board of Aldermen upon the proposed appropriation to the Norfolk sufferers, was